FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 17, 1846. [NO. 1498.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97tf

☞ The Subscriber has REMOVED to the Brick Building lately built by Mr. Henry Branson, North side Hay street, a few doors above Market Square.

P. TAYLOR.
Feb'y 6. 97-2w

☞ The Store on Person street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, is for rent.

100 bushels real Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale. P. T.

FOR SALE.

15,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, at 10 cents per lb. 4 Large Mules, 1 to 6 years old, price $85 [illegible] Horses.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97-3w

From Mr. James W. Ebert.

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 3, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your Expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1840, when, being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit—the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at the most, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant—and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectation of my physicians and friends, I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since, better health than I had for ten years previous. James W. Ebert.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to an untimely grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful effects of your Expectorant in Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sick and the afflicted, that it has entirely suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing, and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,
Beaver, Pa.

For Sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

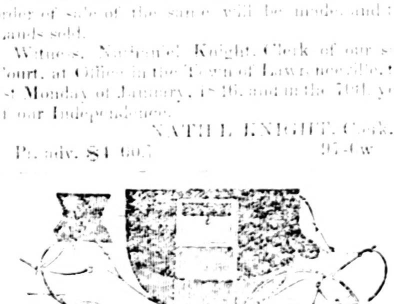
Aaron Reese vs. Elijah Dean.
Justice's Execution and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. vs. same.
Justice's Execution and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy has been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
Pr. adv. $4 60.] 97-6w



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice,
in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 1st of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

HAYMOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverance can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 29th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH,
JOHN J. BRANTLY.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for certain purposes therein contained, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th March next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville,

Ten Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms, *Cash.*

E. J. LILLY, *Trustee.*
February 9, 1846. 97-ts

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30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly injured, for sale very low, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9. 97tf

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.
A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the constitution of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor, whilst the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurious charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilful physicians; and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c.—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding atrocity of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an unripe popularity, and thus cull the precocious fruit of fraud and deception! and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public; but shall only say to those laboring under the disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, 8 miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased of the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.
December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, vs. John Bird.
Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Exr's of John Steele, dec'd, vs. same.
Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons vs. same.
Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land.
260 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
Pr adv. $4 00.] 97 6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

MACKEREL.

29 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TROY.
Feb'y 10. 97-3w

PLANTING POTATOES.

300 BARRELS prime Planting POTATOES, for sale by

SANDFORD & SMITH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 7. 97-2w

NOTICE.

A NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD, belonging to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, will be sold on the first Monday (being the 2d day) of March next, at the Town House, upon a credit of six months.

D. B. McARN, Com'r.
Feb'y 9. 97ts

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of going out of the Dry Goods business, offers for sale his Establishment on Market street in WILMINGTON. His Stock is fresh, good, and new, containing almost every kind of

Fashionable GOODS,

Of last Fall's and this Winter's purchases. His Stand is one of the best in the place, with an excellent run of custom, and a business altogether well established.

The terms will be very liberal.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
No. 25 Market st., Wilmington.
Feb'y 3, 1846. 97-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin, and others,
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of our Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. $5 62½ 97-6w

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining H. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The Vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of [illegible] McCoy.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as [illegible].

HALL & JOHNSON,
BENJ'N [illegible].
Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

E. M. HALL, M. D.,
Dental Surgeon, (at Briggs's Hotel.)

WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, and all who may require his services, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of materials of the very best quality used in his profession. He also spent some time at the Dental College, of which he is a graduate, where all the most important improvements are daily taught and demonstrated. He would therefore respectfully assure all who may require his services, that he will Extract, Plug, Cleanse, and Insert the most beautiful Artificial Teeth, on the most approved plan, and in the most satisfactory manner. *He would particularly call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the [illegible] of the Teeth, all of which may be corrected by applying to the Dentist before they are grown.*

A lot of Tooth Powders of my own make for sale; also some very superior Tooth Brushes.

P. S. On account of the rapid spread of the small pox through the country, I obtained some vaccine virus, with which I will vaccinate all who may desire to shield themselves from the ravages of that terrible disease. I was particularly careful to get it myself from a perfectly healthy and young subject.

Feb'y 2. 96tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES. 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

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10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

LAND IN ALABAMA
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 2d day of March next, will be sold on the premises, the undivided interest of Joel Jackson, Drury Jackson, Martha Jackson, and Amy Jackson, in and to the North half of Section 27, Township 18, of Range 23, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama. Terms made known at sale.

January 31, 1846. 97-3wks pd

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $1. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
February 2.

LOOK HERE!
CALL! CALL!!

AT the new Confectionary of J. R. Whitaker's near the Presbyterian Church, where I am receiving almost daily Fresh Candies of all kinds, Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Palm, Pecan, Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Chesnuts, &c., also a large lot of Toys. All of the above will be sold as low as can be bought in Petersburg and pay the expense here, that is by the wholesale to those who wish to buy to sell again. I shall also sell low by the retail; all those in want will please give me a call as I am determined to please both in quality and price, I shall at all times try and keep a well selected assortment, and of a good quality. Families going to have parties will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured I can please them. I also keep constantly on hand all kind of Cakes, warranted fresh and good, made of the best materials. All orders in Town or from a distance punctually attended to, and the articles packed so as to go safe to any part of the State. I also keep constantly on hand, Northern Pianos, of the very best finish and Tone; any person wishing to see them will please call at my residence, and any person from a distance wishing one, if they will write to me, it shall be promptly attended to.

JOHN R. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, N. C. 96-3w

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and the majority of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one third of the water:

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
C. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.

LENOIR.
Thomas Reese.
Mr. Lassiter.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bradbury.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
ORANGE.
Dr. Yancey.
W. H. Merritt.
W. Barbee.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brewer.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

WHOLESALE
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.
JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 128 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture HATS of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.
New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Galvanic Rings.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a small lot of Galvanic Rings, price $1. Having become satisfied that they exert a very beneficial effect upon the system, from the fact that an aunt of mine had been cured of a nervous headache by them of many years' standing, and hearing them highly recommended for rheumatism, of which I have long suffered in the shoulders, I obtained one of them which I have been wearing ever since, and am happy to say that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since.

E. M. HALL, M. D., Briggs's Hotel.
Feb'y 2.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar
WAREHOUSE,
No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.,) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Canormas, Labellas, Ugues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Moccuba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

To Southern and Western Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA
Wholesale Houses.

THE Subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this City for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Decoursey, Lafourcade & Co, 77 Market st.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

L. J. Levy & Co., 134 Chesnut st., next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Balzerines, Barèges, Shawls, &c. &c.

Joshua D. Evans, No. 8 North Second st. Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.

George Watts, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts., and 11 South Second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready made Clothing of every grade.

Bennett & Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 182 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.

Michael Tracy, 292 Market st.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars & Bosoms.

John Hodges, Sign of the Mammoth Shirt Collar, No. 119 North Second st.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades.

Sleeper & Fenner, 126 Market st., South side, one door below Fourth st.

Wright & Brothers, 125 Market st., North side, a few doors above Third st.

H. B. Fussell, N. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Root's Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.

A. W. Harrison, 8½ South Seventh st.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

A. L. Hickey & Co., New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 150 Chesnut st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Eugene Roussel, No. 114 Chesnut st.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture & Carriage Oil Cloths.

J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third st.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., manufactured by

Oliver Evans, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 219 Chesnut st.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market st.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Magee, Taber & Co., No. 172½ Market, above Fifth st.

Edward P. Moyer, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son,) No. 38 Market, below Second st.

Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c., for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut st.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut st., S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieber & Co., No. 3 Ledger Building, below Chesnut st.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, S. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Accounts Collected and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at

V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-5w

FRESH BUTTER, &c.

1000 LBS. Fresh Butter,
100 Bushels Seed Oats,
5 Bbls. Cider Vinegar,
2000 lbs. "Fayetteville Mould" Candles,
20 Hhds. Superior Molasses,

For Sale by COOK & TROY.
Feb. 3, 1846. 96-3w

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.
Feb'y 2. 96-6w

Valuable LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 149 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.
Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

Magnificent Schemes.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$50,000!

On Saturday February 28, 1846.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 9 for 1846, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c.

78 *Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.*

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 30, 1846. 96-4pd

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME. 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 7, 1846. 92-tf

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out, or turning grey. This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844:

"*Jayne's Hair Tonic.*—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1838.

To my personal friends:

I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carminative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind. His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN,
Agent of American and Foreign Bible Society.

For Sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, January 31, 1846. 96-3w

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!
THOMSON'S
Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.

THE only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Brochitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 2. 96-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae vs. John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 230 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey vs. Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was laid before the House of Representatives on the 7th instant:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, in their resolution of the 3d instant, I herewith communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying correspondence, which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of the United States at London," and "between the Government of Great Britain and this Government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, since the last annual message of the President" to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, February 7, 1846.

To the President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1846.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of the 3d instant, requesting the President "to communicate to that House, "so far as, in his opinion, is not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence which has passed between the Government of Great Britain and this Government, or by or between any of the officers of said Government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, since the last annual message of the President to this House," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MCLANE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 13, 1845.

SIR: * * * *

The President has received information, from a variety of sources, which he cannot disregard, that Great Britain is now making extensive warlike preparations. As her relations with all the Powers of Europe seem at present to be of a peaceful character, the prevailing and natural inference here is, that these preparations look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question. It is of vast importance that this Government should, as early as possible, ascertain their true character. You are therefore instructed to embrace the first opportunity of bringing this subject to the notice of the Earl of Aberdeen, in such a manner as you may deem most expedient. * * * * The President is also anxious to learn your own opinion upon this subject with the least practicable delay. I am, &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. MCLANE TO MR. BUCHANAN.

LONDON, January 3, 1846.

SIR: I received on the 29th of December your despatch dated the 13th of that month; and on the day following I sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen, in order that, in conformity with your instructions, I might bring to his notice the warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and, if possible, ascertain their real character and object.

It will not escape you that upon such a subject it is not always easy to obtain very categorical answers, or entirely definite official information; and I did not doubt that a frank personal conference was the best, if not the only mode, of obtaining any satisfactory information whatever.

In introducing the subject, I adverted at the same time to the information the President had received, from a variety of sources, of the extensive warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and the natural inference upon his part that in the present pacific state of the relations of Great Britain with all the Powers of Europe, they could only look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question. * * *

Lord Aberdeen said very promptly and frankly that it would be improper to disguise that, with the sincerest desire to avoid it, they were obliged to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States; and that, in such a crisis, the warlike preparations now making would be useful and important; but he stated at the same time, very positively and distinctly, that they had no direct reference to such a rupture, and would have been made in the same way, and to the same extent, without regard to the relations of Great Britain and the United States.

He also adverted to the fact that such preparations as were actually making had been commenced before the relations between the United States and Great Britain had become as serious as they now appeared to be, and therefore could not at that time have had any connexion with difficulties which had since grown out of the Oregon question. He thought, too, that the representations as to the extent of the preparations must have been exaggerated. He denied that they related particularly, as I had been informed to a distant service; or that they were making any addition to the old form of marine. He stated that the most extensive and formidable parts of their preparations were the fortifications of the principal and exposed ports and stations, which he thought could hardly be supposed to guard against invasion from the United States; and to the increase of the number of steam vessels in lieu of the old craft, which it appeared other nations were about to adopt, and which he confessed he thought a matter of doubtful policy. In short, he assumed the preparations in progress to be only a part of a wise and prudent system of national defence and protection, and of preparing in time of peace for the exigencies of war, if it should unfortunately come from any quarter whatever; and he distinctly repeated his disclaimer that they had particular or direct reference to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question or any other ground.

In regard to my own opinion upon this

subject, which the President has been pleased to desire. * * * *

it is altogether probable that the possibility of other difficulties from other quarters * * * in Europe may have its influence in dictating the policy of the extensive preparations in progress in all parts of the kingdom; and, with unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and without meaning to distrust in the slightest degree the sincerity of his disclaimers in our recent conversation, I do not think it ought to be assumed by any one that warlike preparations upon such a scale as that upon which they are undeniably making here could not have even an indirect reference to the possible contingency of a rupture with us. And at the same time it is perfectly obvious that they are in a great degree, and especially so far as they consist of an augmentation in the number of steam vessels and of the naval marine generally, precisely of the character to be the most appropriate and the most useful in a war with our country. I am not prepared to say, nor do I deem it material to decide, how far we have a right to expect an explicit disclaimer of the character and purposes of the warlike preparations now making by Great Britain, under the circumstances. They may be the dictates of various motives of policy, and the result of many causes; and, without attempting to assign to each its particular influence, I am by no means prepared to admit that the apprehension of difficulties with the United States had no share in them; and it is very clear that if a rupture with the United States should grow out of our present difficulties, this country will be as fully and effectually prepared for it at all points, and for all possible purposes, as if that, and that alone, had been the object of all her warlike preparations. She will be in a situation to act and strike as promptly and signally as she could have been with her energies exclusively directed to that end; and I feel it my duty to add, that not to expect, in case a rupture becomes unavoidable, that this Government, thus in complete armor, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost power to inflict the utmost possible injury upon our country and all its interests, would not be doing justice to such a crisis. * * * I think it ought to be expected, indeed from all I learn I cannot doubt, that, in case of hostilities, the aim of this Government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the duration of the war.

I have the honor to be, &c.
LOUIS McLANE.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

MR. PAKENHAM TO MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

An attentive consideration of the present state of affairs, with reference to the Oregon question, has determined the British Government to instruct the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, again to represent in pressing terms to the Government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the failure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negotiation between the two Governments.

They are still persuaded that great advantages would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement, had it been practicable, but there are difficulties now in the way in that course of proceeding which it might be tedious to remove, while the importance of an early settlement seems to become at each moment more urgent.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government think that a resort to arbitration is the most prudent, and, perhaps, the only feasible step which could be taken, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling, which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both Governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries.

The Government of the United States will see in the proposal which the undersigned is thus instructed to make, a proof of the confidence of the British Government in the justice of their own claim. They will also see in it a proof of the readiness of the British Government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States. It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge.

The British Government confidently hope that the Government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly intention, and for a purpose so holy.

There is nothing in it, they are convinced, not perfectly compatible with the strictest regard for the honor and just interests of both parties, particularly when it is considered of what small value to either is the portion of territory which in reality forms the subject of controversy, compared with the importance of preserving a state of peace and good will between two such nations.

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration.
R. PAKENHAM.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. PAKENHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 3, 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, dated the 27th ultimo, by which under instructions from his Government, he proposes to the Government of the United States "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that (the Oregon) territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State."

The undersigned has submitted this note to the President, who, after having bestowed upon it that respectful consideration so eminently due to any proposition emanating from the British Government, has instructed him to give to it the following answer.

The British Government do not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon territory, claimed by the two Powers, respectively. It is a proposition to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or "equitable division" of that territory between the parties. It assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and thus takes for granted the very question in dispute. Under this proposition, the very terms of the submission would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole before the arbitrator. This, too, in the face of the note of the undersigned to Mr. Packenham of the 30th August last, by which the President had asserted, in the most solemn form, the title of the United States to the whole territory. Even if there were not other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition, this alone would be deemed sufficient by the President.

The President heartily concurs with the British Government in their regret that all attempts to settle the Oregon question by negotiation have hitherto failed. He cannot, however, concur with that Government in the opinion that a resort to arbitration, and especially on the terms proposed, would be followed by happier consequences. On the contrary, he believes that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power would only involve it in new difficulties.

In declining this proposition, the President refers to the sentiment expressed in the note of the undersigned of the 30th August last, to which allusion has already been made, that he "cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations."

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham assurances of his distinguished consideration.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c. &c. &c.

MR. PAKENHAM TO MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1846.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note of the Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 3d instant, in answer to that of the undersigned dated 27th ult., containing a proposal for referring the question of an equitable partition of the Oregon territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

The undersigned will take an early opportunity to transmit this communication to her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Buchanan the assurance of his distinguished consideration.
R. PAKENHAM.

To the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c. &c. &c.

MR. PAKENHAM TO MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1846.

With an anxious desire to contribute, by every means in his power, to a satisfactory conclusion of the question pending between the two Governments respecting Oregon, the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has reflected on the contents of the note addressed to him on the 3d instant by the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to that which the undersigned had the honor to address to him on the 27th of last month.

The note of the undersigned proposed to the Government of the United States that the whole question of an equitable portion of the Oregon territory should be referred to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

In his answer, the Secretary of State informs the undersigned that his proposition could not be accepted. That it did not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon territory claimed by the two Powers respectively. That in proposing to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or equitable division of the territory between the parties, it assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and thus takes for granted the very question in dispute; that under this proposition the very terms of the submission would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole territory before the arbitrator; and this, too, the Secretary of State goes on to observe, in the face of the note of the undersigned of 30th August, by which the President had asserted in the most solemn form the title of the United States to the whole territory.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned in the present note to renew the discussion as to the title of either party, Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon territory. He must, however, beg leave, with reference to the observation which he has just quoted, to remind the United States Secretary of State, that if the Government of the United States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Oregon territory, it is no less certain that Great Britain has, in a manner equally formal, declared that she too has rights in the Oregon territory, incompatible with the exclusive claim advanced by the United States.

This declaration, arising from a conviction equally sincere, will, the undersigned is persuaded, be viewed with the same consideration by the Government of the United States, as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of the Government of Great Britain.

This premised, the object of the undersigned in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the present communication is to ascertain from him whether, supposing the British Government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States Government to refer to arbitration, not, as has already been proposed, the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in either of the two Powers to the whole territory, subject of course to the condition that if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.

The undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle to some friendly Sovereign or State.

This the undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases: it is that which has already been resorted to by the two Governments, (and more than once.) But there may be other forms of arbitration, perhaps, more agreeable to the Government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a mixed commission, with an umpire appointed by common consent; or there might be a board, composed of the most distinguished civilians and jurists of the time, appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most enlightened, impartial, and independent minds.

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interests of both countries require an early as well as an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties, the undersigned earnestly invites the Secretary of State to take the subject of this note into consideration, with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration as may seem to the Government of the United States to be most just, wise, and expedient.

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration.
R. PAKENHAM.

To the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c. &c. &c.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. PAKENHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, dated on the 16th ultimo, by which he again proposes a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration. Under his present proposition the powers of the arbitrator would not, as in his last, be limited in terms to the division of the territory between the parties, but would extend to the question of their conflicting titles. There is, however, a condition annexed to this offer which exposes it to the same objection, in point of fact, if not in form, which was [illegible] in the answer of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham's last proposal. This condition is, "that if neither [party] should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each." If the Government of the United States should consent to an arbitration upon such a condition, this might and probably would be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation, to the arbitrator to divide the territory between the parties. Were it possible for the President, under any circumstances, to consent to refer the subject to arbitration, the title, and the title alone, detached from every other consideration, is the only question which could be submitted. If not confined to a single point, so strong is the natural disposition of arbitrators to please both parties, that in almost every instance, whether of national or individual controversies, they make a compromising award. We have a memorable example of this in our last arbitration with Great Britain.—Notwithstanding that the arbitrator, under the terms of the submission, was clearly and explicitly confined to the decision of which was the line of highlands described in the treaty of peace of 1783, yet, instead of pursuing any range of highlands whatever, he advised that the line should run along the bed of a river, and actually divided the territory in dispute between the parties by "the middle of the deepest channel of the St. John's."

The undersigned might content himself, in answer to the present proposition, with a reference to the observations contained in his last note to Mr. Pakenham of the 3d ultimo. In that it was plainly intimated not only that there are "other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition," independently of the one which had been prominently stated, but it was expressly asserted as the belief of the President "that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power would only involve it in new difficulties."

The undersigned will, however, proceed to state a single reason which, apart from the intrinsic difficulty of selecting a suitable arbitrator, as well as other considerations that might be adduced, is conclusive on the mind of the President against a reference of this question to arbitration, in any form which can be devised, no matter what may be the character of the arbitrator—whether sovereign, citizen, or subject. This reason is, that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true, that, under peculiar circumstances, if the interests at stake were comparatively small, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuperable objection to such a course. But what is the extent of territory in dispute on the present occasion? It embraces nearly thirteen degrees of latitude along the northwest coast of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Within its limits several powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It is contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and is destined, at no distant day, to be peopled by our citizens. This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce of our Western States must be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coast of this continent; and its ports, the only ports belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbor from its southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude.

It is far from the intention of the undersigned again to open the discussion of the conflicting claims of the two Powers to the Oregon territory. It is sufficient for him to state the continued conviction of the President, that the United States hold the best title in existence to the whole of this territory. Under this conviction, he cannot consent to jeopard for his country all the great interests involved, and the possibility, however remote, to deprive the Republic of all the good harbors on the coast, by referring the question to arbitration.

Neither is the territory in dispute of equal, or [illegible], to the two Powers. Whilst it [illegible] to the United States, it is of comparatively [illegible] to Great Britain. To her, [illegible] a distant colonial possession, [illegible] from the natural progress [illegible] would not probably long [illegible] essential benefits; [illegible] United States it would become a [illegible] of the Republic. The [illegible] Great Britain she would never sensibly feel, whilst the loss to the United States would be irreparable.

The undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the question of title of either party. They are presented [illegible] solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measure which should withdraw our title from the control of the Government and people of the United States, and place it within the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and respectable.

The President cordially concurs with the Government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this, he has given the strongest proof before the world. He believes that as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Packenham the assurance of his high consideration.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 8.

The Oregon question is assuming a very serious aspect. The correspondence sent into the House of Representatives yesterday, by the President, taken altogether, indicates hostilities!

First look at the contents of Mr. McLane's letter to Mr. Buchanan. Mr. McLane informs that Lord Aberdeen freely stated to him, that it would be improper to disguise that, with the sincerest desire to avoid it, the British Government were obliged to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States; and that in such a crisis, the warlike preparations they were now making, would be useful and important! This is Lord Aberdeen's *declaration*, no matter how much it is accompanied with diplomatic assurances that the warlike preparations are not made by England, with a view to hostilities with the United States.

Secondly, observe what Mr. McLane gives as his own opinion. He says, that *no one* ought to think that England's warlike preparations, which she is now making, have *no* reference, direct nor indirect, to a possible contingency of a rupture with the United States. That it is perfectly obvious that those preparations in a great degree, and especially so far as they consist of an increase in the number of steam vessels, and of the naval marine generally, are precisely of the character to be the most appropriate and the most useful in a war with our country. That he feels it his duty to add, that it would not be doing justice to the crisis, not to expect that Great Britain, thus in complete armor, in case a rupture becomes unavoidable, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost power to inflict the utmost possible injury upon our country and all its interests.—And that *from all he can learn (there in London)* he cannot doubt that, in case of hostilities, the aim of England will be to strike her heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of thereby being enabled to shorten the duration of the war! Now, how could, or why did Mr. McLane *learn* this intelligence, unless the question of war between England and the United States had been gravely talked of and speculated upon by Englishmen, whose character, views and influence had weight with our Minister at the Court of St. James.

Thirdly, mark well Mr. Pakenham's declarations in his note of December 27, containing his first proposition of Arbitration! He says: "It is made in a spirit of moderation and firmness *of which the world will judge*;" that the proposition is made for a *holy purpose*, and, that the territory in dispute is of but small value when compared with the importance of preserving a state of peace between the two nations! These declarations speak for themselves!

Fourthly, observe that Mr. Buchanan not only rejects *both* propositions to submit the question to arbitration—but claims the whole territory—makes no offer for further negotiations of any kind—and even declares that if Great Britain were to obtain the territory, she would not be able, "from the natural progress of events," to enjoy it long enough to derive any essential benefit therefrom!

These four considerations, united with the fact that England knows and feels that we are crossing her commercial path, and that she will never be better able than now to arrest such a state of things, bring me more firmly to the conclusion than I have ever before been, that we are on the very verge of war with Great Britain!

I know not what now is to prevent it. If, when the news of the peremptory rejection of these two offers of arbitration reaches England, that nation sends a powerful fleet into the Pacific, takes possession of Oregon, and forwards the word to us to come and rescue it *if we can*, I for one shall not be at all surprised!

When the negotiations broke off, last Autumn, they were not left in a state to suit the views of England, provided she had any idea of going to war with us in the matter. Of course she did not want the world to think she had gone to war after rejecting a very fair offer. Hence, she has subsequently made two offers of arbitration, taking care to tell us that *the world will judge of their moderation and fairness*, which have both been rejected. We shall see the sequel!

What Mr. *Polk means*, in the correspondence, by insisting that he will not agree to arbitration, because he claims the *whole* of Oregon, and yet hopes and trusts the difficulty may be amicably settled without a resort to hostilities, is more than *I* can divine, unless it is that he would be willing to negotiate a commercial treaty of reciprocity with England, uniting the Oregon with the Tariff question, so as to secure the *territory* and prostrate *protection*!

There is but one way in which the Oregon question, *by itself*, can be settled by the two countries interested, without a resort to arms! That way is, for England to *disavow* Mr. Pakenham's act in rejecting our Government's offer of the 49th parallel, as the basis of a compromise, and say, she *accepts* that offer! This, I have no idea she will do. *But I know the fact* that the Administration, although it does *not want* England to come back with this proposition, has determined to accede to it, if she does come back! This I have from the mouth of a high officer of the Government, who is in Mr. *Polk's* confidence, and a sincere, upright gentleman, and who, moreover, is of the opinion, that we are to have a war with England on the Oregon question! I perhaps ought not to use this information, but I deem it of so much importance that I have ventured to lay it before your readers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Oregon was in full blast in the Senate to-day—that is, so far as Mr. Allen's speech, or rather the first hour and three-quarters of his speech, was concerned.

He did not, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who holds frequent interviews with the Executive, deny the interrogative declaration of Mr. Mangum, that Lord Aberdeen had informed Mr. McLane that the British Government would not complain of the United States for giving the notice for the abrogation of the convention of August 6th, 1827, and that this important fact had been struck out of the correspondence and suppressed.

If this be really so—if the Administration has suppressed such an important piece of information—which I cannot believe—what does it not prove of the tricks, deception and under-handed manœuvring of the American Executive, as a means of getting the Whigs, if possible, to vote against the giving of the notice, that the cry of *British Whigs* might be raised against them! If it should so come to light that Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan have done this thing, the foul odium of the step will attach to them as long as they live! That *something* was suppressed in the correspondence all know. But how much, whether a line or two, or whole paragraphs, or whole subjects of negotiation is more than has yet been developed! What *was* the information suppressed? The country is anxious to know and will know! Did it relate to commercial treaties desired, or to the important information alluded to by Mr. Mangum? If it related to England's willingness or desire that the United States should give the notice, *why* was it suppressed? If to any other subject, not for the public yet to know of, why did not Mr. Polk say to Congress that the passages struck out of the official correspondence were of a nature not necessary, in his opinion, to be communicated to Congress! This matter will not rest here.

The proceedings that have taken place in Congress, within a few days, together with the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, have created a great sensation in this city. Public opinion had settled down in the belief that all was going on well. The last news from Europe had been so unexpectedly pacific that confidence was, in a great measure restored. The disclosure that negotiations had been opened, and had in a measure been again closed, leaving the breach much wider than before, has struck every one with perfect astonishment. There has been a general expression of disappointment and regret among the intelligent portion of both parties. Stocks have fallen, and business has been in a degree paralyzed. Yesterday, there was a little better feeling manifested, not from any favorable intelligence from Washington, but from a conviction that the Administration cannot be so mad as to plunge the country into a war.

Were it not that the public feel an abiding confidence in the Senate, the despondency would be much greater than it is. The discussion in the Senate will be looked for with intense interest,—not only here but in every section of this country.
New York Express.

Loss of two Steamboats.—The steamer *Mendota*, which arrived at St. Louis on the 26th ultimo, brought the unwelcome news of the loss of two fine steamers, the *Nebraska* and the *Wiota*, both new and elegant boats, and on their first voyage to New Orleans. The accident which caused the sinking of the Nebraska took place on the evening of the 14th ultimo, about twenty miles below Vicksburg. The other boat, the Wiota, struck a snag about noon on the 24th ultimo, at a place called the Tea Table, which literally tore her bottom out, and she went down almost immediately in some twelve feet water.

THE ARGENTINE WAR.—The combined English and French fleets, consisting of eleven ships of war and steamers, carrying 113 guns, attacked the Argentine forces on the Parana, on the 20th Nov., and after a hard fought battle, lasting eight hours, the Argentine army was defeated, and compelled to retreat, having exhausted their ammunition. They lost 150 killed and 160 wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the ships of the allies was not known, but supposed to be great, and some of the ships were disabled.

There was hard fighting, and the glory is by no means on the side of the assailants. Nor does the Argentine Government show any symptoms of submission. Armed forces bristled on the banks of the Parana, ready to renew the struggle on the first opportunity. The hostile fleet was making its way up the river amid difficulties and dangers, and if the same spirit continues to animate the republicans, it is very likely never to get back again.

The purpose of this English and French invasion is, to open a free commercial intercourse with the Republic of Paraguay, situated high up the river, and having no other outlet. It is known that this State was originally part of the Argentine Confederacy. It is still claimed as such, its independence never having been acknowledged. This circumstance complicates the affair, as it serves as the pretext for a very severe decree issued by the Argentine Government, declaring all the merchant ships of whatever nation, that have accompanied the hostile fleet with intent to take advantage of the opening of the trade of Paraguay, liable to seizure and confiscation, and their officers and men to the treatment of *pirates*. The merchant vessels accompanying the fleet, are about half of them from the United States, and if this decree is more than a threat, they are most decidedly in a bad box.

From Pensacola.—The Late Mexican News.—We yesterday received two letters from Pensacola, from our attentive correspondents at that place, dated on the 1st inst., which would go to confirm the reported revolution by Arista. One of the letters has it, that Arista has a regular force of 4000 men at his command, which would probably be increased by volunteers, if he had any chance of success.

The U. S. brig Porpoise sailed from Pensacola for Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 1st inst., with despatches for Mr. Slidell. All accounts would have it, that that gentleman was quietly waiting, at Jalapa, the result of the different movements in Mexico. Our correspondent, "Marinus" says:

"No mention is made of his having demanded his passports, or otherwise deported himself so as to compromise the *suaviter in modo*, for which he is celebrated, with the *fortiter in re* which can, at any time, be resorted to when every thing else has failed."

All the vessels of war at Pensacola are said to be preparing, and will soon be off to sea.

One of our letters says that Arista is represented to be more hostile than any Mexican officer against the United States, and that he is determined to attempt the re-subjugation of Texas. Arista knows too much for this. He may make a noise about it, and pretend to have some such object in view, but he is not so Quixotic as to put his foot this side the Rio Grande.
Picayune.

The *Picayune* has a letter from its Havana correspondent, in which he says that Santa Anna is making preparations to return to Mexico. If this be true, and it is not at all improbable, we shall soon have more interesting news from that quarter.

The question of notice being decided in the House of Representatives, we trust the next important question on the tapis will be the reduction of the tariff. We understand that the new revenue bill is ready, and, we presume, will be reported in a very short time by the Committee of Ways and Means.—*Union.*

Patriotism.—The Alexandria Gazette states that there are ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED APPLICANTS for the offices in the two mounted regiments that Congress has decided to raise.—The same paper adds that Mr. Black of the Military Committee expresses his astonishment at the number of applications, and says that good officers could be readily found sufficient for an army of 500,000 men. No doubt of it.—This is a wonderful country in its fecundity of men able to fill offices. We cannot participate in Mr. Black's astonishment. Had these fifteen hundred gentlemen applied for the high and responsible station of private, we should have marvelled. We wait to see the candidates for the rank and file in an army of 500,000 men, before we give way to the overflowing joy of our hearts.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Good Judge.—A Liverpool paper says that Mr. Justice Coleridge, lately, during a trial at the Central Criminal Court, made the following remark:

"It seems to me to become the practice, that the moment a person is presented in a witness box, he is to be treated as though he were tied to a stake, to be baited by every one. Such shall not be the case where I preside."

Wisconsin.—A bill is before the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory providing for the formation of the territory into a State, and its admission into the Union.

A Regular Whaler.—An Irishman, who had just come over, went into an office in New York the other day, where a notice was stuck up—"thirty men wanted for whaling." On being asked his qualifications, he said that within the week he had *whaled* Mick Finn, Ned Nowlin and Owen Conner, and that he should *whale* Jemmy Duffy so soon as he could lay eyes on him. He was not wanted.

Some company in Ireland disputing relative to quickness of reply, ascribed to the lower orders of that country, it was resolved to put the matter to the test in the person of a clown who was approaching them. "Pat," said one of the gentlemen, "if the Devil was to come determined to have one of us, which do you think he would take?" "Me to be sure."—"Why so? "Because he knows he can have your honor at any time."

PENITENTIARY.

Pursuant to the act of the last Legislature, Gov. Graham opened, in due time, "a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established," for the purpose of obtaining "such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as might in his view be necessary for the information of the people;" and we are gratified to state, that he has thus obtained the desired information, and will in a few days cause the same to be laid before the public. Our readers may expect its publication in next week's Star.

We will here take occasion to say that the Editor of the Independent, in our judgment, has been too hasty in coming to the conclusion that the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned. We have information from the best sources that leading men in almost every part of the State, irrespective of party, are zealous advocates of the measure, and that the people are ready to go with them heartily, should the information soon to be furnished by the Governor be favorable to the system. We shall reserve all comments upon that, until its publication.—*Raleigh Star.*

Progress of the Wilmington Rail Road.—We learn, from an authentic source, that great efforts are making to revive the business of this Road, by the Directors and through the excellent management of the President, Hon. E. B. Dudley. The road and the coaches are undergoing repairs; two new and powerful Engines have lately been put on the Road; also two new and more powerful passenger Engines, and two more making which will be on the road in about two months. These additions will enable the company to answer the calls of the public, with regularity and despatch.

The freight and passengers have both increased, since these Engines were added; say since 1st of October last to the 1st of January, ultimo, $3,272 73 over the quarter last year—about half freight and half passengers.—*Raleigh Independent.*

Our Town.—As additional evidence of the increasing prosperity of Washington, we may mention that a new turpentine distillery was completed and put in operation last week. This makes sixteen stills in the town, which distil, when in full operation, 640 barrels crude turpentine daily. A soap and candle manufacture is being built, and will be completed and in operation in a few days. Preparations are in progress, we understand, for building five new vessels, including the one now on the stocks. If prices continue as they now are, the exports from Washington for this year will, no doubt, amount to nearly two millions of dollars.
Washington (N. C.) Whig.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 17.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, b'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Receipts of Cotton light: sells at 6 a 6¾. Flour comes in pretty freely: sells at 4¾ a 5¼. Corn rather scarce, at 80 a 85. Oats plenty, at 50. Bacon 8 a 8½. Leaf Tobacco 2½ a 2¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 11.

Since our last publication Turpentine has ranged between 3 75 and 3 80 for soft: 3 75 was the going rate yesterday and Monday; some lots of hard have been sold at 2 00. The quantity coming in is not large. Of Spirits Turpentine we hear of no late sales; the holders are asking 56 and 57 cts. Tar 1 75, and the price is tending upward.

Timber rather dull; sales from 4 to 5¾ for ordinary mill rafts; one raft of extra shipping length brought 6½.

Lumber is dull of sale. Two rafts of Flooring boards, of very fair quality, sold at 12 and 12½ a lot Wide boards brought 7, and some scantling 6.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 15 and 17 dls., and of rough at 10 and 11.

Shingles meet with a ready sale at 2 75 to 3 00.

A lot of handsome Bacon, hog round, sold last week at 9 cts; hams are worth 10 to 10½.

There is considerable Corn afloat; selling at 70.

Ground Peas are worth 65 to 75 cts.

Sale of 125 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses at 20. 700 barrels Northern Potatoes sold at 1 75 to 1 90.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Feb. 10.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 5¾ to 7. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 7, principally 6 to 6¾.

At New York, Cotton dull, and prices rather yielding. Uplands 6¾ to 8¼. Corn 62½ to 64. Flour 5 62. Whiskey 23 to 24.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7½. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5¼ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,064,274 bales, against 1,261,363 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 6—Schr. Mary Winfred from Columbia, N. C. 7—Br. Brig Abigail from Antigua; Schrs. Egremont and Vandalia from New York, Banner from New Bedford, Br. Schr. Alice Maria from Antigua. 8—Br. Brigs Enchantress from Nevis, Ruth Eliza from Antigua, Brig Sea Flower from Charleston; Schrs. Erie from Boston, Patmos from Charleston. 9—Schr. Harp from Charleston.—10—Brig David Duffle from New York; Schr. Joseph Sybrand from Charleston. 11—Brig William Purrington from Guadaloupe. 12—Brig Charles Henry from Matanzas; Schr. Caledonia from Antigua.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 17, 1846.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.—Nearly the whole country has been taken by surprize by the documents communicated to Congress by the President on the Oregon question. The peremptory refusal of the President to assent to the twice repeated offer by Great Britain to submit the question to arbitration, has astonished many, not only of his opponents, but of his own party friends.

We deeply regret that decision, unless it be founded on something, not visible to the public eye, giving assurance of an amicable settlement in some other form. We have a faint hope that this is the case; for it would seem to be incredible, that the President means to claim the whole of Oregon, and expects Great Britain to recognize that claim. War must be the result of such a claim, persisted in, and attempted to be enforced.

But possibly the rejection of arbitration is founded on some such idea as the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

"*Affairs at Washington.*—Notwithstanding the "untoward" aspect of the diplomatic correspondence which we published this morning, and the passage of the Oregon resolutions in the House, we learn from good sources that there are indications of an approach towards an adjustment of the controversy.

"The amount of it is, that at the solicitation of distinguished men (not of the Cabinet) at Washington, Mr. Packenham has sought permission from his Government to offer lat. 49 as the boundary, with some slight variations, and that the same persons have urged the President to accept it, and that he has given encouragement that he will do so.

"Whether this is exactly so or not, certain it is that there is a tone of cheerfulness among the best informed persons at Washington within the last day or two, which could hardly exist were there not circumstances of encouragement more favorable than any thing that appears on the face of the published correspondence."

The same paper says,—

"A gentleman who left Washington on Saturday evening says people there were not alarmed. It was understood that the Senate would arrest every thing dangerous. The gentleman heard Mr. Webster say, in a large circle of gentlemen on Saturday, after the Message, "there will be no trouble.""

Or it may be, that there is truth in the reports, so confidently circulated at Washington, of a determination to settle the Oregon question by means of a Commercial Treaty, in which our Tariff is to be greatly reduced, the English Corn Laws be repealed, and the Oregon boundary be fixed at 49 degrees. But it is scarcely probable, all predictions to the contrary, that the Senate will ratify such a Treaty.

We publish the entire correspondence, and leave our readers to judge for themselves of its bearing. To us it seems exceedingly unfavorable to the adjustment of the question, and the preservation of peace.

A fast sailing pilot boat was despatched from New York for Liverpool on Monday after the correspondence was communicated. The object of her voyage is a secret. By some it is said that she has gone out on a private speculation. By others that she was chartered by the British Minister to carry out despatches. By others again, that she carried out despatches to the American Minister. And lastly, that she carried despatches for both our Government and the British Minister.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"The correspondence on its face appears, we confess, to be of a complexion unfavorable to an early termination of this controversy. Yet we cannot permit ourselves to believe that they presage what they appear to do. We cannot but believe that the President means *something* when he says, through the Secretary of State, in the last paragraph of his Letter of the 4th instant, that he *cordially concurs* with the Government of Great Britain in *desiring* that the controversy may be amicably adjusted," and that there are no two nations on the earth who *ought to be* more *able* or *willing* to do each other justice than the United States and Great Britain.

"Admitting the correctness of this last position, the victory must, in the opinion of the world, ensure to that one of the two Powers which shall show the most evident desire for an amicable adjustment. In this truly noble rivalry we trust the Government of the United States will not suffer itself to be outdone."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a paper friendly to the Administration, says,—

"A most painful revulsion was produced here by the correspondence which was transmitted to Congress by the President on Saturday last. So far as we heard the expressions of both political parties, they were, with we believe one exception, altogether in condemnation of the position taken by our Government. It is felt not only that the great interests of peace are put at hazard, and the country uselessly agitated, but that the nation and its free institutions are disgraced before the world. The conduct of Great Britain is generous, and such as becomes a great and Christian nation; ours, any thing but what it should be. The loss of battles would be small dishonor compared with the exhibition of a low and rowdying spirit, which, with notions of honor of the most erroneous kind, violates the duty which a great nation owes to itself and the family of nations. From the beginning, all the generosity has come from Great Britain, all the illiberality from us; all the good news from London, all the bad news from Washington. England proves the sincerity of her professions by offering in negotiation more than she offered before, and by pressing upon us a reference of the dispute. We certainly throw great doubt upon our sincerity by offering less than has been offered before, and refusing arbitration altogether. A great monarchy, in courtesy to our republican scruples, offers to take arbitrators not from thrones, but the ranks of citizens and subjects. Nobody in all the civilized world doubts the sincerity of England's desire for peace, while our own citizens credit with very slender faith the repeated professions of our own Government. If our Government, in rejecting arbitration, had made any other proposition of an amicable character, the unfavorable face of the matter would have changed. But we reject all overtures, and ourselves propose nothing. As American citizens we feel humbled before the world by the position in which the Administration has placed us."

Perhaps the President and the Secretary of State think that the wisdom of the Senate will save them, and ward off the dangers which they bring upon the nation. We are happy to believe that this reliance is well founded, and that the noble patriotism of Mr. Calhoun and the other Senators whose aspirations are above little things, will prevent any ill-effects from our illiberal diplomacy. We expect that when the Senate take up the subject, as they will by appointment to-day, the silver trumpet of peace will be blown. We are confident that this sheet-anchor will hold us safely in the storm. If so, the nation will owe a debt of gratitude to that body which will never be overpaid.

We have been all along inclined to trust in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, and to believe that he could see clearly through the whole matter. * * * We are not disposed to give up all the trust now which we have heretofore indulged in the head of the Government. But we confess this last revelation staggers our opinions. The constant repetition of our claim to the *whole* of Oregon, and the exceeding sensitiveness to the doing of any act which might possibly imply a different possibility, we cannot believe sincere.

The N. Y. Correspondent of the Intelligencer says,—

"I say with the utmost confidence in what I assert, not I assert, boldly, that nine-tenths of the [illegible] that can read and write condemn the course pursued by Mr. Polk, through his Secretary of State, in his correspondence on the subject of Oregon. I have not met a Locofoco who did not admit that the British had placed us as much in the wrong as they had at one time placed themselves. Indeed, I repeat what I said yesterday: no [illegible] party, has defended the policy or propriety of Mr. Polk's conduct, in my hearing."

Extract of a letter, dated

"Washington, Feb'y 13.

"The opinion is gaining ground, that Polk is going for peace by sacrificing the Tariff, and that he never seriously thought of war: that the excitement has been purposely created that he might [illegible] a great amount of glorification by saving the country from the horrors of an awful and desolating war."

A Member of Congress, writing to us in regard to the correspondence recently communicated to Congress, (in a letter which we received on Wednesday morning last, and published in such of our papers as had not then been printed,) says:

"In the opinion of all with whom I have conversed, this course of the President and his Cabinet has worsened our position, whilst it has greatly increased the chances of war. There must now be a backing out, or war is inevitable. Still I do not believe we shall have war. The South, almost to a man, prefer a settlement by arbitration [illegible] the 49th parallel of North latitude, to war; [illegible] with nearly all from the N. England States. [illegible] the President the sympathies of [illegible]. His troubles are greater than his [illegible] should desire. First the Baltimore [illegible] that our title to *all* Oregon was "clear [illegible]"—next his Inaugural endorsement of the same—then his proposition to divide [illegible] with the British gov't, on the 49th [illegible]—and now all of Oregon is ours by "irresistible proof." Without influence with his party, [illegible] Southern portion of his party [illegible] movements which cannot be mistaken, [illegible] to his fate on his greatest measure.— [illegible] North Western friends are ready to de[illegible] he relaxes in the slightest degree."

The Oregon Question.—In our Congressional Summary will be found the particulars of the vote in the House on the various propositions to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of what has been called the joint-occupation of Oregon. A resolution has passed, by a very large majority, to give the notice; but it is so modified by a proviso, as to deprive it of that offensive character which it would have had if passed in the shape originally reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. The vote was not at all a party one, just one half (37) of the Whigs present having voted for the resolution, and 16 Locos against it. The entire vote as to parties was, for the resolution, 121 Locofocos, 37 Whigs, and 5 Natives. Against it, 16 Locos, 37 Whigs, and 1 Native.

We suppose that many Whigs were reconciled to the measure by the proviso, which is so much better than they had a right to expect. Indeed it is said that but for the feeling of dissatisfaction produced towards the Administration by the publication of the late correspondence, the notice would have passed without any qualification, and of course in the shape most offensive to Great Britain.

The Union says,—

"The agony is over, and the debate on the question of *notice*, which has been conducted with great, if not unrivaled ability, (in the opinion of Mr. Adams himself,) before the Committee of the Whole House since the 5th of January last, has now terminated, after more than 70 speeches were delivered. The scene was animated and interesting beyond description. The galleries were crowded beyond anything we have ever seen in Washington. One circumstance we were extremely gratified to discover. There was no violence of feeling, no rancour of expression. There was interest without passion—the anxiety of suspense without any violation of the harmony of the House.

"It was the fullest House which has been for some time gathered together, as every representative voted upon the occasion except Messrs. King of Georgia, Wood of New York, and Mr. Carroll of New York. The Speaker did not vote; and we believe there are three vacancies. The House adjourned after this agitating spectacle, in good humor and in good order."

Novel Indictment.—The North State Whig, alluding to the ironical letters in the Register of the apprehended effects of Mr. Henry's "sheep-stealing" speech on Mr. Webster, suggests the following form for the indictment against Mr. Henry for killing Mr. Webster,—*provided the latter should die*:—

State of North Carolina, }
Wake County. }

The jurors for the State, on their oaths present, that Louis D. Henry, Locofoco, of the county aforesaid, being evilly, maliciously, and rowdyishly disposed, on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1846, in the said county, in a certain Locofoco gathering then and there had, in and upon the fair name and fame of Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts, in the peace of God and in the possession of an enviable reputation for long and patriotic services to the people of these United States, then and there being, an onslought did make, and then and there, with a certain malignant, ill-governed and misused weapon, commonly called a tongue, of the length of 8 inches and breadth of 4 inches, and of the value of 6 cents, then and there between the upper and lower jaw of him the said Louis D. Henry then and there held, did the said Daniel Webster abuse, vilify, condemn, spit-white, snort and cavort against, to the serious spasms and convulsions of the said Webster, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 9th, Mr. Cass submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to state whether any naval armament is necessary on Lake Superior.

The bill to increase the Navy was again taken up, and Mr. Westcott of Florida resumed and concluded his speech in its favor. He expressed the opinion, in reference to the correspondence just communicated by the President, that war was inevitable within a short period.

Mr. Cass said that every day increased his apprehensions that war would result.

Mr. Mangum wished the vote now to be taken on the bill, to which he, and he believed a majority of the Senate, were opposed. He believed that a large majority of the Senate were utterly opposed to the course which the negotiations had taken, and especially that portion of them which was developed in the last correspondence; and he was anxious that, in the present crisis, there should be a distinct manifestation of the sense of the Senate. He believed, that a system of delusion, which could not be altogether disguised, had been attempted to be kept up, in order to affright, to irritate, to arouse the people of this country, while the man who is at the head of the Government entertained no more idea of getting into a war than he (Mr. M.) did of encouraging such a course. And he would take the responsibility of saying (and such was the estimate which he entertained of the ability with which the thing had been conducted) that if he had more confidence in the sagacity and statesmanship of those who have the control of public affairs, he would feel much less anxiety than he now felt.

When this measure was introduced by the chairman of the Naval Committee, it was very properly met by the Senator from Missouri, and other Senators, on the ground that, if it were designed as a war measure, it was but a drop in the bucket. If, on the other hand, it were in reality only a peace measure, and all difficulties were soon to be settled amicably, as he had no doubt the Administration expected, he was unwilling that the public mind should be kept in a state of excitement, agitation, and alarm.

He thought that, in the present state of the public mind, they ought not to be discussing these little measures. If they were now in the condition which the papers recently laid before Congress seemed to indicate, every man must admit that it was a more critical position than they had heretofore occupied; and yet he had not a particle of doubt that the main cause which had contributed to bring us into that condition was the mystification, the drumming up for effect, which was very early commenced, when no man even supposed that we could get into a war for a piece of territory at one end of the earth —when no man doubted that the affairs of the country, if entrusted to safe hands, were in a perfectly safe condition.

Mr. Bagby of Ala. defended the President, approving of all he had done in rejecting arbitration. He did not for one moment believe that war would take place.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Cass followed on the same side, and in favor of the bill. Mr. Cass said in conclusion,—

"When he considered the circumstances of the most extraordinary preparations which were going on in England, he was irresistibly led to the conclusion that she was preparing to strike the greatest blow that ever was struck by one nation against another. She was not going to overcome this country, however. As for her overcoming, with all her force, and with all her bravery, twenty millions of freemen on this continent, the idea was preposterous. There was no Englishman outside of the walls of an insane hospital who would imagine the possibility of such a thing. They might burn our Capitol, as they had done before, but that Capitol would again uprear itself, bidding proud defiance to our foes."

On Tuesday, the joint resolution of notice to Great Britain was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The several propositions on the same subject heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen, by the Foreign Committee and by Messrs. Crittenden, Hannegan, and Calhoun, were then taken up, and Mr. Allen spoke at length in favor of the bill, and with great warmth of manner and severity of language, in behalf of our right and title to the whole of Oregon. He advocated immediate action. If we did not act now, he said, we would create a suspicion that we *dared not act*. He gave a history of the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary Question, and the mission of Lord Ashburton to this country to settle that question and the Oregon question also—accused Mr. Webster, who was then Secretary, of all sorts of dishonest conduct (Mr. Webster was not in his seat) in giving away a valuable part of our territory in that negotiation, and of neglecting to settle the Oregon question at the same time! He read from the English debate in Parliament to show that when Lord Ashburton informed his compeers how much he had got the better of us, the members laughed, and cried hear! hear! He said we had given away to England, in that Northeastern treaty all that she would ever get from us! She might laugh at what she had got—she would get no more!

As for giving England the twelve months notice to annul the treaty of 1827, the act was not going to produce war. England dared not to go to war because of our giving the notice provided for in the treaty. The notice must be given. The Senate must pass it, or he would tell gentlemen that the people would take the matter in hand and return those to the next Congress who would go even beyond 54 40!

Mr. Mangum said he desired to put a question to the honorable chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pertinent to the point he was discussing. Would that gentleman inform the Senate whether or not the *suppressed* portion of the recent correspondence between our Minister at London and the Secretary of State, did not contain the fact that Lord Aberdeen had assured Mr. McLane that the British Government would take no exceptions to our giving the twelve month's notice stipulated for in the treaty?

Mr. Allen resumed. The gentleman asks a question which he is probably capable of answering himself—and that supersedes the necessity of my answering it!

He then proceeded with his argument, in the course of which he declared that England *dared not* fight the United States, single-handed, upon any question.

On Wednesday, Mr. Allen resumed and concluded his speech to an immense crowd, filling all parts of the Senate and galleries. He said it was not a want of courage, but the fear of consequences, that caused England to fear going to war with the United States single-handed. He showed what those consequences were. She had reason to believe that by the step the fierce spirit of democracy would be aroused and she would lose all her colonies on the American Continent. He reviewed her colonial system, and said she was obliged to keep up a large Peace Establishment to keep her colonies in subjection. They are divided, he said, into 74 parts with a population of 136,000,000 of human beings. In all this population, there were but 2,000,000 white Europeans—one and a half millions of whom were in the Canadas. She could not, if she would, permit her forces to be concentrated at any one point, particularly the United States. It would be the signal for a general uprising of all her colonial subjects. He went largely into England's war operations to head Napoleon when in his full tide of success, and said that although her Naval establishment was more formidable then than it is now, yet it was not formidable enough to cope successfully with that of Bonaparte!

He reviewed the great improvements in steam war vessels that have been made, and told what Napoleon might have accomplished if he had listened to the American Fulton!

He contended that we had nothing to fear from a war with England—nothing! not more than from an unborn child! He said he knew the resolution of notice, and the accompanying measures, would pass the Senate—no matter what kind of speeches might be made—they would pass.—Lord Ashburton could come here no more and sugar over sweet despatches with success—the measures would pass!

On Thursday, Mr. J. M. Clayton of Delaware spoke in reply to Mr. Allen. He said Mr. Polk, entrusted with power, enjoys all facilities of knowing the position of the Oregon question, which Senators do not—and yet he asks for no preparations to place the country in a situation to meet hostilities—and at the same time asks that instructions to give "the notice" in regard to the Oregon treaty, shall be passed! These things in view, Mr. C. would entrust Mr. Polk with the giving of the notice —but would not compel him to give it, but say to him, "give it at *your* peril."

He was very earnest, though not as much animated and impassioned, as he is wont to be on great occasions, in impressing upon his hearers the consequences of war —the important fact that our Navy is less in proportion to our commerce than that of either of the European Powers—and the certainly that although our people are brave, yet they are not for war in any cause which they do not believe to be right and just.

"Were I, (said he) to judge from the tenor of the correspondence so far as it has been communicated to us by the Executive, I should say that there did exist very imminent danger of war; because I confess that I have not the capacity to perceive on what ground, as there stated, the existing controversy can be peaceably settled. We have refused utterly all arbitration, either as to boundary or title. We have refused a reference of the question in dispute, not merely to crowned heads, but to a mixed commission, or a board composed of private citizens. Every proposition that looks toward a peaceful settlement has proceeded from England, and though I have heard it asserted that the tone of the British press was pacific, yet it can hardly have escaped the notice of any one, that the reason given for this was the hope, and perhaps the belief, in the minds of many, that this government would be willing to sacrifice our own tariff and the protection of our own manufacturing industry, and that we should enter into a commercial treaty of some sort with England with reference to that subject. I will here take occasion to say, that if any man puts his hope of peace on such a foundation as that, he will find himself mistaken.

"I say, that if I looked only at the diplomatic correspondence between the official functionaries of the two governments, I should certainly conclude that there was imminent danger of war. But looking, as I do, at the conduct of the Administration and its friends, I am bound to say, as I do now say, here in my place, that I cannot apprehend there will be any war. Can any man suppose that the President of the United States would bring this nation to the very verge of war with one of the most powerful nations of the world without giving to Congress the least intimation that we were in imminent danger of such an issue? To suppose such a thing is impossible. I differ on many important points from the present Administration. I did not contribute my aid to put the existing Chief Magistrate into power; but I do not so far distrust the President's patriotism and integrity as to suppose that he would harbor the idea of putting the country into the very attitude of war, while refusing to the Legislature the slightest intimation of its approach, and while deliberately withholding from the co-ordinate branches of the Government all propositions or suggestions for the national defence.

"I should not have troubled the Senate at this time at all, but for the extraordinary course of remark which has been indulged in by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen.) He is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in this body. He is a leading man in the first committee of the first deliberative assembly in the world. As such, whatever falls from him will go from one extremity of this land to the other, and will every where be listened to with profound interest. But it will not stop there: by the first steamer which leaves our shores for England, the remarks of the gentleman, as given through the Reporters to the world, will be read with the deepest attention, and will excite general alarm. By every intelligent man it will be presumed, from the gentleman's official position, that, in the remarks they read, he speaks the sentiments of this Senate, or at least, of a great portion of its members. He has made in this chamber a speech, the delivery of which occupied two days, and the great body of which consisted of the most violent denunciations of England, accompanied by a declaration that she dared not go to war; that she had become so weak and imbecile that she dare not vindicate her own rights. He has told us that the British Government will tumble to pieces if she shall dare to make war with this country. The gentleman at the same time has extolled in the highest terms the bravery of his own countrymen, and spoken proudly of their military prowess. In this sentiment I agree with him, and have nothing to object against the assertion of it. But that an honorable Senator, holding so distinguished a position, should rise before this body, and elaborately endeavor, by his utmost power, to excite the feelings of his own country against England, and, what is worse than that, to excite the feelings of every Englishman against this country, is, in my judgment, deeply to be regretted. It seems to have been the favorite object of that honorable Senator to seize every opportunity of discussing this subject with the avowed purpose of preparing the hearts of the people for war. He has openly acknowledged this. Now, had he confined his efforts even to preparing the hearts of his own countrymen for a war with England, it would not have been so bad by half as to prepare the hearts of the English people for a war against us. The gentleman has resorted to every consideration seemingly with the express design of exciting and rousing the pride of every English heart against us. There is no Englishman who shall read that speech who will not feel indignant to find that in the Chamber of the American Senate his nation has been openly denounced, and that it has been declared on this floor that she dare not go to war. Sir, what would be the feeling of every American bosom on reading a speech like that reported in the British papers, as delivered by a leading member on the floor of Parliament? From his position at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that gentleman may very naturally be supposed to be the connecting link between the President and the Senate, and therefore presumed to speak the sentiments and feelings of the President himself. We may judge what will be the feeling of Englishmen on reading his language, from what we should experience within ourselves in the like case. Should we not rise with great indignation from reading a speech in which every topic of reproach and contempt was dwelt upon, and applied to this country and its Government, and in which it was openly asserted that we dare not go to war with England?

"In reply to such language, I will say (and I hope that these poor remarks of mine may accompany his to England and elsewhere) that I do not believe that this Senate, or any considerable portion of it, approve sentiments like those he uttered in its presence. I do not believe that, if that speech was approved by any gentlemen of this Senate, they constitute, at the utmost, a third part of our number. I cannot suppose that any one who heard the gentleman approved of such an attempt to rouse the feelings of England against this country, or provoke her to a war. Nor do I believe the Senator spoke the sentiments of the President of the United States, or of either branch of Congress, or of any considerable portion of the members of either, nor those of the American people. No, sir: that is not the feeling and these are not the sentiments of the American people. They respect the English as a great and a brave nation. True, they never will submit to be trampled on, and they will fight sooner than submit to dishonor. We have told England so a thousand times. But they have no desire, by insult and abuse, to inflame England into a war. Had they an opportunity of expressing to that gentleman their real sentiments, I am well assured that nine-tenths of their number would tell him they utterly disapprove of such attempts to excite two nations to go to war. The Senator tells us, and tells England, that she dare not go to war with us. No, she dare not. Well, sir; and the moment it shall be believed in England that that is the sentiment of the American Congress, what will be the result? Every British heart will throb with one united feeling, and every Englishman, every Irishman, every Scotchman will rally to the assistance of his Government. Once make them believe that we think that of them, and war will be inevitable."

"While I admit, nay insist, that my countrymen are as brave as any people on earth, and as prompt to vindicate their rights; and while I well know that if you convince them that their title to Oregon is clear and indisputable, they will be as ready and as able to maintain it as any nation in the world can be, I would charge this Senate, in the name of God, to take heed!

"If we are to have a war with England, an empire more powerful than ever was Rome in her palmiest days, in God's name let us have a just cause; then we shall all strike together, and I have no doubts or fears as to the issue. But first let the people—first let us ourselves be convinced that we are in the right. Do not let us go to battle in a bad cause; in one that is righteous I know that we can fight as well as any people that ever lived.

"If this matter must come to a war, the responsibility will rest on the head of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. It will be, as has truly been observed, such a war as the world never yet saw. It will be 'the carnival of death, the vintage of the grave.' It will be a war between men who profess to be Christians; with a people allied to ourselves in feeling more than all the nations of the world; a people far advanced before all mankind in intelligence and civilization; a nation which approximates more than any other to our own principles of free government; a people who think they know their rights, and who dare maintain them; a people skilful in war, brave to a proverb, and amply supplied with all means and sinews of warfare.

"If we go to war with this people about our title to all Oregon, the responsibility will not rest on me. Not on me or mine, oh God! let any portion of the guilt or the sin of such a war ever be found."

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 7th, *thirteen* speeches, of an hour each, were delivered on the Oregon question. Among them, Mr. Reid of N. Carolina, addressed the Committee in favor of giving the notice and claiming the whole of Oregon. In the course of his speech, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) he made some allusion to one of his colleagues, Mr. Dockery, who arose and in fine style defined his position to be, on this question, near the line of 49, and his location, when at home, geographically. He did this in order to correct the geography of his colleague, who had located him improperly on the Columbia river!—Mr. Reid continued, and advocated our claim to every inch of the territory up to 54° 40'.

A message was received from the President, communicating the important correspondence which will be found in another part of this paper.

On Monday, the subject again came up, and Mr. King of Geo. spoke against the notice. He was followed by Mr. Adams, in a strong speech in favor of the notice and all of Oregon. Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Haralson, and Darragh followed, and closed the debate, as previously resolved, at 3 o'clock.

The question was on the following resolution, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs:—

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States *forthwith* cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the territory of Oregon, of the sixth of August, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after the expiration of the said notice, conformably to the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll inquired if he could now be permitted to withdraw the word *forthwith* from the resolution.

The Chairman: It can only be taken out by a vote of the House on a motion to amend.

Mr. Ingersoll then moved to strike out the word "forthwith."

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Hilliard's amendment, to authorize the President to give the notice whenever in his judgment the public welfare may require it, was rejected, 136 to 56.

Several other proposed amendments were rejected, when

Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, then moved to add to the resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the Oregon question is no longer a subject of negotiation or compromise.

Tellers were called for on this proposition: their report was as follows: In favor of the resolution 10, against it 146.

Mr. Schenck moved to add to the resolution the following additional resolution, viz.

Resolved, &c. That the differences existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in relation to the Oregon territory, are still the subject of honorable negotiation, and should by that means be adjusted.

The question on this resolution was also taken by tellers, who reported 101 in favor, and 99 against it.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that the amendment was agreed to by the committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made by the war party to have this decision set aside. Some other propositions being successively rejected, Mr. Boyd of Ken. moved the following substitute for the whole:—

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. *Resolved, &c.* That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

Which was adopted, 169 to 94.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported Mr. Boyd's substitute to the House. Mr. Price moved the Previous Question, and the substitute was *passed*, by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Bell, Barringer, Benton, Biggs, James Black, James A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, W. G. Brown, Buffington, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Cathcart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Culver, Cunningham, Cummins, Daniel, Darragh, Jefferson Davis, De Mott, Delano, Dillingham, Dobbin, Dromgoole, Douglass, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Farran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, Elias B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, G. S. Houston, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, Jos. J. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Sere, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughey, McKay, McHenry, McIlvaine, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ramsey, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Rusk, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Leonard H. Simms, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stewart, St. John, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Jas. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tibbatts, Tilden, Trumbo, Towns, Vance, Wentworth, Wheaton, Williams, White, Wick, Wilmot, Woodruff, Woodworth, Yell, Young, Yost—163.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bedinger, Bayly, Milton Brown, Burt, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Crozier, Cranston, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Grinnell, Herrick, Isaac E. Holmes, John W. Houston, Edmund W. Hubbard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Leake, Long, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pendleton, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Simpson, Truman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, Tredway, Vinton, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—54.

On Tuesday, Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the proposition for connecting Albemarle Sound with the Atlantic Ocean at Nag's Head, in North Carolina.

After a great deal of private business, the Fortification Bill, appropriating $1,300,000 for erecting and arming various fortifications, (of which only $15,000 comes to North Carolina, for preserving the site of Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear river) was taken up and passed.

The House then took up and discussed the Pension Appropriation Bill.

On Wednesday, the Pension Appropriation Bill was discussed during the day.

On Thursday, the House was engaged most of the day on the Pension bill.

On Friday and Saturday, the House was engaged on private bills.

The Rumors from Washington.—We copy into another column reports from Washington, which reach us though Eastern papers, that the President is about to send in a message, asking that Congress shall define what are the true boundaries of our Oregon claim—and that he will recommend military preparations in the same message.

This report it is insisted by the writer, who gives it out, to be well founded. It seems to us to have probability to support it, and if true, is perhaps intended to relieve the President from any seeming backing out from his claim to all Oregon.

Baltimore Patriot.

Another Express.—The Boston Advertiser says it is currently reported that a messenger with despatches from the British Minister at Washington, passed through Boston a day or two since for Portland, where he would charter one of the steamers which ply in summer between Boston city and the Kennebec. This steamer will leave Portland on Monday evening for Halifax, whence the steamer Margaret, the relay boat of the Cunard line, would be despatched immediately to England. If this report be correct, these despatches will probably reach England some days in advance of the packet ship Patrick Henry and the Pilot boat Wm. J. Romer from New York.

And yet Another Express.—The Boston Times of Wednesday says:

"We learn from a very reliable source that a fast sailing clipper built schooner sailed from Portland, on Tuesday evening, for Liverpool. She was chartered from the owners by Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, and carried out despatches from him by a special Messenger, who left Washington with them on Friday evening."

The Late Duel.—Grossly exaggerated statements have appeared in some of the Northern papers, in relation to the late fatal Duel at Bladensburg, which having brought the name of a Lady, (whom we have known from childhood, and believed to be one of the most irreproachable of her sex) in a very painful manner before the public, we deem it our duty as a friend of *all* the parties, sympathizing as we do most sincerely, in the anguish of their families and friends, to say, that as far as any *authentic* accounts have reached us, there is reason to believe, that the fatal catastrophe was the result, not of well-ascertained facts, but rather of suspicion, misconstruction, and, probably, of gross misrepresentation. It gives us pain even to allude to this matter again, incidentally, and we do so only, in the hope that this notice may meet the eyes of those Editors, who have introduced into their papers, the gross rumours which have grown out of this distressing affair.

Raleigh Register.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has published in the National Intelligencer, a long letter on the Oregon question, in which he earnestly and ably seconds the views of Mr. Gallatin.

Temperance at the University.—The Raleigh Star mentions that upwards of 100 of the Students at the University, at Chapel Hill, have signed the total abstinence pledge.

The import of Cotton into Great Britain during the year 1845, was 1,855,731 bales, being an increase of 174,100 bales over 1844. The increase from the United States was 252,700; and a decrease from India, &c. The total receipts from the U. States were 1,499,594 bales.

The Stock on hand in England on the 1st Jan'y was 1,060,400 bales, an increase of 165,527 bales.

The consumption of 1845 was 1,574,304 bales, against 1,405,560 in 1844.

An advance of price in England is not anticipated by accounts from that country, though they are aware that the last crop will prove somewhat smaller than the preceding. The immense stock on hand, they think, will prevent an advance.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 15, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of the Mint and Branch Mints during the last year.

The coinage at the principal Mint amounted to $3,416,800, comprising $2,574,652 in gold, $803,200 in silver, and $38,948 in copper coins; and composed of 9,283,607 pieces. The deposites of gold within the year amounted to $2,578,194, and those of silver to $815,415.

At the New Orleans Branch Mint the coinage amounted to $1,750,000, comprising $680,000 in gold and $1,750,000 in silver coins; and composed of 2,412,500 pieces. The deposites for coinage amounted to $646,930 in gold and $1,958,071 in silver.

The Branch Mint at Dahlonega received, during the year, deposites of gold to the value of $498,652, and its coinage amounted to $501,795, composed of 90,629 half eagles and 19,460 quarter eagles.

The whole coinage for the year, at the three Mints in operation, amounted to $5,668,595, comprising $3,756,447 in gold, $1,873,200 in silver, and $38,948 in copper coins.

The rebuilding of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress, has been advancing under the charge of the Superintendent, and the erection of the walls is now completed. The new machinery was made in the workshop of the Philadelphia Mint, and has been finished and forwarded to Charlotte. It is believed, therefore, that in the course of a few months operations may be again commenced at this Branch.

R. M. PATTERSON,
Director of the Mint.

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic, with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

THE MONEY is always returned, if JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholics, Sick Headache, Griping Pains, Diarrhea, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels.

For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails, when used as directed, to change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black. Sold at No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

PILES.—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE cures all such cases by removing the worms, and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels. For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. *Jayne's Expectorant* removes the obstruction with the greatest facility, and cures the disease at once. It is prepared at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
February 14, 1846. 98-3f

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Archibald Baker, Mr. JOHN D. BROWN, to Miss JANE SLATER, daughter of the late Fielding Slater.

DIED.

In Pensacola, on the 1st inst. after a severe illness of several weeks of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH JORDAN, in the 37th year of her age, consort of the Hon. Dixon Jordan, and daughter of the late James McRackan, formerly of this town.

At Piney Bluff, Brunswick co. on the 3d inst., of Apoplexy, Mrs. CATHARINE PHOEBUS, consort of Mr. George Phoebus, aged 45 years, formerly of Wilmington.

Near Yanceyville, on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY MEBANE, wife of Jas Mebane Esq.

In Salisbury, on Tuesday last, DUNCAN ALEXANDER, infant son of Rev. Thomas F. Davis.

[Copied by request from the Southern Christian Advocate.]

Died, on the 17th December 1845, the Rev. JOHN H. PEARCE, in the 72nd year of his age, a native of Providence, R. I. and for more than thirty years a resident of Fayetteville and local minister of the M. E. Church. He could emphatically be termed a man of God—one who experienced the truth of that saying "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but in me ye shall have peace." Zealous and mighty in the cause of truth,—truly it may be said of him, he courted not the smiles nor regarded the frowns of mortal man. He was a constant admirer of the doctrines and usages of the Methodist E. Church, as long as he lived. As to his talents as a preacher, they were of no ordinary stamp. His sermons were plain, practical, and pointed, and often truly eloquent. And *much* and *well* and *long* did he labour for the church in Fayetteville:—but he "rests" from his labours, and that God whom he loved, and whose work he so faithfully performed, has said, "enough, come up higher." "In his intercourse with his friends he was faithful—in his reproofs remarkably meek and tender almost to a fault; in his conversation he was edifying, instructive, and often amusing, and you felt on leaving his company a sacred influence. Even children would draw round to listen to the words of piety that fell from his lips. Who shall tell how great that loss which his bereaved and sorrowing family have sustained in his death? They were permitted to witness his faith and patience in his last sickness, and his victory in death. To them his memory will never perish nor his example lose its influence. It is a matter of regret that his illness was not known to be of a serious character till a short time before he died, so that his friends had not the mournful pleasure of seeing him, and hearing his last testimony in favour of that religion which upheld and sustained him through his long and eventful life. But the struggle is over, and he now sleeps in Jesus until the glorious morning of the resurrection.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for E. Fuller, M. McKinnon, E. W. Willkings, T. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Hall, A. W. Steel, C. T. Haigh & Son, H. L. Myrover & Co., P. Taylor, P. P. Johnson & Co., W. McIntyre, J. Hucke & Son, H. Branson, S. Boon, F. D. Breece, John Cade, J. D. Williams, and 180 bbls. Potatoes for J. Waddill, Jr., of this place; and for N. Mickle, J. W. Norwood, W. J. McConnell, E. Belo, W. Welch, Boners & Crist, R. A. King, and T. Caldwell, of the interior.

Also, Feb. 16, Steamer Henrietta, with Molasses, Lime, &c., for E. W. Willkings, Hall & Hall, D. & W. McLaurin, C. R. Jones, A. W. Steel, Jos. Baker, M. McKinnon, Z. Burroughs, H. Branson, and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, M. Brown, J. Smaal, G. W. Brown, D. McCorquodale, J. McRae, J. C. McLean, and Peter McLean, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb. 16, Steamer Henrietta, with Domestics, Flour, &c., for Hall & Johnson, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Co., and D. Johnson.

HOUSE AND LOT at Auction.

THE HOUSE, advertised for sale by the Subscriber heretofore, will be offered at the Market House at Public Auction, on Monday the second day of March, at 12 o'clock. Any person wishing to examine the premises previous to that time, may do so by calling on the Subscriber.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

SIMEON COLTON.
Feb'y 16. 98-2w

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the Arey Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
February 14. 98-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Washington Temperance Society at the Lecture Room of the M. E. Church. This Evening, on Business of importance. All are invited to attend.

Feb. 17.

To Country Merchants.

Goods for Spring Trade in Charleston.

E. W. BANCROFT, 253 King St., would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants who may visit Charleston, to his Stock of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, in chambers over his retail department, which he offers at wholesale at the lowest *New York prices*. His stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS

Will be found one of the largest in the City, together with every article in the Fancy and Staple Line.

—Also.—

A full assortment of DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Merchants who buy for Cash will find it to their advantage to call, as the stock will be found well worthy their attention, both as regards prices and styles of Goods.

Feb'y 1, 1846. 96-1m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or stolen, in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, or some where on the way, one box Dry Goods and one package Sundries, marked Wm. F. Watts, Mocksville. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and $10 paid for their delivery in this place, or to Mr. W. F. Watts, Mocksville, N. C.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 17. 98-3w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in Stokes County, within two miles of Germanton, on the main road leading from Germanton to Salem. It was formerly owned by Dr. Jno. D. Pepper, and recently by Mr. Wm. Overby, adjoining the Lands of Messrs. Miller, Banner, and others. A bargain may be had, as a sale will be effected soon. For terms, apply to Mr. Reuben D. Golding, of Germanton, or the subscriber at Fayetteville.

If not disposed of at private sale previously, it will be sold at the Court House in Germanton, at Auction, on Tuesday the 14th of April next, being Superior Court week.

JOHN H. COOK.
Feb. 16, 1846. 98-3w

Greensboro' Patriot 3 wks. and bill to this office.

TIMBER AND TURPENTINE LAND.

700 ACRES finely Timbered Land for sale. It is situated on the waters of Black River, within six miles of Cape Fear. I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had. This Tract adjoins the Lands of J. J. Denning, Jno. Barnes, and others. For Terms, apply soon to

MOSES BRANCH.
Feb. 17, 1846. 98-3w

To Farmers, and persons engaged in the Turpentine Business.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND containing **Thirteen Thousand Acres**, 2000 of River Swamp, 1200 Inland Swamp, and 9,800 acres of Pine Land. The above Land is situated in Glynn county, Geo., on the Altamaha River, about ten miles above the city of Darien. The River Swamp contains a large quantity of Cypress trees of the largest size, White Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Ash, and Hickory; and the Inland Swamp, Live Oak, Hickory, &c. The quality of Land cannot be surpassed in Glynn county for Cotton, Rice or Provision,—the Pine Land is well adapted for the Turpentine business. The Land is low, and clay soil throughout, containing a large quantity of large sized mill logs, and well wooded throughout, (uncut by any one unless by neighbors for building log cabins.) The Land is situated on three navigable streams, the Honey Gall and Cowpen Creek and the Altamaha River. The landing is from three-eighths of a mile, and to the extent of the body of Land four and a half miles. The subscriber is at present engaged in cutting Steamboat wood, and furnishing the city of Darien and the up-country boats that ply between Darien and Macon. The Landings on the river are beautiful, the Bluffs high, and plenty of water at the Landings for large sized Steamboats, and in tide water. There is at present a Company recently established about six miles above, who have engaged the services of a gentleman from North Carolina, who is actively and extensively engaged in Boxing for the Turpentine business. The trees in the low lands are mostly Pitch Pine, and are more productive than the Yellow Pine. The Land is situated in a healthy section, and its locality to the city of Darien would make it desirable. To the Farmer its soil is unsurpassed, and profitable to those engaged in Turpentine, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Fire and Steamboat Wood, Brick, and Hoop Poles. The whole will be sold low for cash, and good titles will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call immediately and examine the situation. Apply to

A. A. De LORME,
Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia.
Feb'y 11, 1846. 98-3w

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD,

At Hinsdale's Drug Store,
Feb. 15. 98-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of SUNDHEIMER & REGISTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Sundheimer is alone authorised to close the business. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to him.

JACOB SUNDHEIMER.
JOHN J. REGISTER.
Lumberton, N. C., Feb. 7, 1846. 98-4wpd

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber's Stable, on the 11th inst., a SORREL MARE, common size, well formed and in good order, 6 or 7 years old, has a few white hairs on her nose, mixed with the sorrel, and a few small white spots under the saddle. Is a little lame in her left hind foot. Has a small lump in the washer of one of her eyes. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me on Bear Swamp, 10 miles above Lumberton, or for information by letter directed to Lumberton. I tracked her on the road towards Fayetteville.

WM. C. McNEILL.
Robeson County, Feb'y 13. 98-3w

Opinion and Experience of the Editor of the News and Star.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Is constantly advertised in our columns. We feel bound to say that we put little faith generally in specifics and nostrums—much less in your cure-alls. But a familiar use of this medicine for the 7 years past—during which time the editor who writes this has at intervals suffered with acute asthma—and he writes not so much for the benefit of the proprietors, as for that of those who are afflicted with that distressing disease—takes pleasure in saying that he has invariably found it beneficial to him, and in every case where it has been used promptly at the first indication of an attack, with entire and prompt relief. From having also observed it tried by others, he is of opinion that it is worthy of the confidence of the public.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up Stairs.)
Feb'y 5, 1846. 94-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-tf.

POETRY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

FLOWERS.

Sweet flowers! how much they brighten earth,
How glad they make our way!
They gem the ground so variedly,
With all their fair array—
They speak with lips of eloquence
Of His majestic power,
Who ever stoops to show his skill
In pencilling a flower!

Bright flowers! so pure and innocent
Their forms to us are given,
I often wonder if they bud
Within the bower of Heaven.
For oh! if they are lovely *here*,
Where storms and tempests rise,
What must they be, when blossoming,
Unfaded in the skies!

There they would never droop their heads,
Or cease their scented breath;
Their tender veins would not be chilled
Beneath the frosts of Death.
An immortality of bloom
Would to their brows be given,
The faintest rose-tint could not fade,
There is no death in Heaven!

Easton, Pa. M. J.

Valuable Patrons.—A Subscriber to the Register has just remitted to us his thirty-fifth year's subscription—it having commenced, when we "a whining school-boy, with our satchel and shining morning face," were "creeping unwillingly to school."—And we have many Patrons of this sort. We can boast of having on our list, some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the State, many of whom, during a series of years, have never ceased to cheer us with their countenance and support; and who, we presume, will continue to bid welcome to a visiter as familiar as the faces of their children, whilst it holds fast to the doctrines in morals and politics, which it has ever been the humble endeavor of its Proprietors to inculcate. Our friends, like diamonds of the purest water, love law and order, peace and tranquility, and are firm supporters of the Constitution. They are old-fashioned too, and cling to their political Institutions, and will do nothing to endanger their continuance. Have we not reason to be proud of our Patrons, and may we not exclaim like that eccentric genius, John Randolph—"*Had ever man such constituents!*"

Raleigh Register.

An Extensive Row—Meddling with a Lady's Ringlets.—The Louisville Journal of the 14th inst. gives the particulars of a regular "knock-down and drag-out" row that recently came off at a ball in Frankfort, Ky. In the first place, it is said, a young gentleman took undue liberty with a pretty lady's pretty ringlets. The lady made her complaint to the gentleman with whom she was dancing. Thereupon, the last named gentleman knocked the first named gentleman down in the ball room. The fight extended until, as we are told, fifteen or twenty persons were engaged in it. Fists, pistols, and knives of all descriptions were flourished, and some blood was spilt, though nobody was killed. Two of the persons who took part in the affair have since arrived at Louisville, with the intention of settling their quarrel on the Indiana shore.

The Journal also has it, that an English traveller sojourning for a short time at Frankfort, was returning on the day before the affray, that he had heard much of Kentucky "rows," and that he was most anxious [illegible]. When the ball-room fight got well under way, a gentleman who had heard the expressed wish of the officer, ran to his room and told him what was going on. The officer ran to the ball-room, but the moment he entered the door, a [illegible] knocked him down. He sprung up, and [illegible] much in a corner where he thought he could look on in security. He had not been there many minutes, however, before a [illegible] fellow, mistaking him for another, [illegible]. "This is the very [illegible] I have been looking for." The officer darted like lightning from the room, and, strange to say, he has not since been heard to express the slightest curiosity to see a Kentucky row.

An Extraordinary Man.—The Worcester Shield, published at Snow Hill, Maryland, gives the following account of an extraordinary man, now living in Somerset county:

"There is at this time, in a neighborhood in Somerset county, Maryland, a gentleman named Nelson, in his 101st year, who has 145 children, grand-children, and great grand-children now living within the sound of his voice. In his own language he could stand at his own door or a cabin [illegible] and make every one hear him with the exception of three! He further says, reasoning from what has occurred, if his life is spared five years longer, he will have 200 instead of 145 collateral 'a-squatting around him.' He yet retains the vigor and activity of youth—is fond of sporting, [illegible] himself by hauling the seine, and [illegible] for hours waist deep in the water without experiencing any bad effects from it. He lost his wife about three winters ago, with whom he had lived in happy wedlock 59 years. It has been 20 years since he has had any sickness and 34 years since he has required a physician for himself. He is quite a monument of antiquity, being perfectly familiar with the scenes of the Revolution, during which time he was engaged in the then profitable business of oystering, and supplied General Washington's table with oysters at Mount Vernon until his death. He has frequently been in his house and received the money for the cargo from the great man's own hand. He says it was his custom never to buy less than fifty bushels, part of which his neighbors would get from him."

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 26. 95tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.
H. LEETE.
Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 26. 95tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.
D. G. HUMPHREY.
Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 94tf

ODD FELLOWS' Female School

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Briggs, a lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK.
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate prices.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 91tf

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP

Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 *Market Street,*
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, for country, 35 cents.
Silk do. do. do. $1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 93-12w

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.
For sale by H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company,

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,
Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Cocky,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Paten,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.
JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,
10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Kersey's plain and fancy; Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vesting; Satin Stocks; Cravats and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Padding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding, brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, [illegible] colored and white Cambric Muslins, gros [illegible] Cambric, Hemstitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Tickets and Indiana Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, Muslin and super French Cashmeres; [illegible] and black Gros-de-Swiss and [illegible] Nap Silk; French Prints; Isle Eng[illegible]; Bobinet, worsted and [illegible] Quillings; Piping Gimps; [illegible]; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and colored kid Gloves; [illegible] hose, and [illegible] white and black [illegible] Hosiery; [illegible] and other Shawls; work Boxes; [illegible] Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; pins, [illegible] and tin Pins, super Needles, Pins, Scissors; Calico, and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, at very [illegible] prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or exchanged for those who will pay when [illegible].
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 19, 1845. 90tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacation will close hereafter, in the months of [illegible] and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $1 00
" English Grammar and Geography, 80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. 50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the deportment of the students, and [illegible] and religion.
H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 14, 1845. 86tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of the kind, price 25 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, and of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a scientific and eminent Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "stream of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75-tf

To Capitalists.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-6w

LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $42 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.
DAVID T. MELVIN.
Jan'y 12, 1846. 94tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover scroll'd ditto; Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Glass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; Rock [illegible] Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Linen Woo Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle bag [illegible]; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts, black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Cigars; [illegible]; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10 and 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Ploughs.
October 27, 1845. 82tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner, the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this Hotel.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.
WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82tf

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears' Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Leaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermecelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.
COOK & HODGES.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 94-tf

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, from Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Sept. 29, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON B. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., }
J. D. Williams, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS', and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by
E. J. HALE.

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.
A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.
Dec. 23. 90-tf

NEW

Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Laine; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits, published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the bonus in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life without profits," are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of the institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.
J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 37	$1 [illegible]
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 63	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 66	4 21	4 68
55	2 51	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish any desired information and explanations on the subject.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, [illegible] for sale by
E. W. WILKIN[illegible]
Jan'y 19.

MISSING.

A SMALL PACKAGE [illegible] or burlaps. The card has been [illegible]. The contents are plates of iron [illegible] use to any person but a [illegible].
ROCKFISH [illegible]
Jan'y 26, 1846.

MALLEABLE IRON.

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A[illegible] sortment always on hand, and [illegible] cent per pound advance on the [illegible] prices, by
W[illegible]
October 22, 1845.

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTON LIME, for sale by
E. W. WILKIN[illegible]
Jan'y 19.

Dr. Turner's Pills,

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been [illegible] peated solicitation of person[illegible] cured by his Pills, and [illegible] suffering humanity, to [illegible] in such a manner that [illegible] their virtue, obtain the [illegible] enjoy their [illegible] and inconvenience of [illegible] generation of no small [illegible] the Poor.

This medicine has not been [illegible] perience and observation [illegible] which a knowledge [illegible] Self-conviction has been [illegible] tion. Others are asked to [illegible] remedy that does not [illegible] cacy; it proclaims its power [illegible] a constant and very extensive [illegible] for the past 6 or 7 years, [illegible] beyond a doubt, they possess [illegible] tonishing, and unparalleled [illegible] certain cure of the above [illegible] they are recommended. In [illegible] have they been known to fail [illegible] in 12 or at most in 24 hours, [illegible] most formidable character [illegible] eminent Physicians [illegible] the patients [illegible] entirely cured by these [illegible].

The Proprietor is aware [illegible] dice entertained against [illegible] but he is fully satisfied that [illegible] any such prejudice to [illegible] pronounce it at once [illegible] medicine of the kind [illegible] of most persons, that [illegible] treatment is necessary before [illegible] to. The Proprietor would [illegible] preparatory medicine [illegible] He would advise that [illegible] used; in fact, every [illegible] pensed with, the Pills [illegible] to arrest the disease. [illegible] bilities are the never [illegible] preparatory course, and [illegible] tive for the restoration [illegible] former vigor. No [illegible] on the system by the Pills, except [illegible] remedy [illegible] a slight [illegible] which is of short continuance, and [illegible] no alarm. They are [illegible] following directions [illegible] without regard to age or [illegible].

☞ A Supply of these Pills [illegible] wholesale and retail, at the [illegible] E. J. Hale's Book Store, and [illegible] Drug Store.

[illegible] Dr. Turner has [illegible] using Pills in this County [illegible] past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Superior Court of Law—Robeson [illegible]
Daniel Gilchrist and others vs. J. A. R[illegible] son and J. N. McRae.
Petition for Partition of Real Est[illegible]

WHEREAS, it appears to the s[illegible] the Court, that the Defen[illegible] case are not inhabitants of this Sta[illegible] therefore, that publication be made [illegible] ville Observer, for six weeks, for [illegible] to appear at our next Superior Court [illegible] for the County of Robeson, at the Court [illegible] Lumberton, on the fourth Monday [illegible] and plead, answer, or demur to said [illegible] otherwise the Petition shall be taken [illegible] and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk [illegible] Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 1st [illegible] after the fourth Monday in Septem[illegible] 70th year of American Independence [illegible]
A. McMILLAN, C[illegible]
Jan'y 17, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall vs. Joseph Gaddy, Jr.
Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in [illegible] acres of Land on [illegible] Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gaddy, [illegible] an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore [illegible] by the Court, that notice of the above [illegible] be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant [illegible] notified, that unless he appear at the [illegible] the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible] County of Montgomery, to be held at the [illegible] House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday [illegible] April next, and replevy or plead, [illegible] Plaintiff according to law, that the [illegible] will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the [illegible] demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our [illegible] Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January [illegible] D. 1846.
96] NATH'L KNIGHT, C[illegible]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards vs. James A. Mc[illegible]
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Mc[illegible]ley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in A[illegible] next, then and there to replevy and plead [illegible] otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our [illegible] Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. [illegible]
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Cason vs. John F. Auld.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w